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## TWELVE PAGES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

### "STAND AND DELIVER."

In all the annals of imposture, cred-  
ulity and deceit, there is nothing to  
compare with the present monetary  
system of the United States for the im-  
pudence and greed of its authors and  
beneficiaries, or for the idiotic simplici-  
ty with which government and people  
patiently submit to be fleeced.

As the tiniest ant to the hugest an-  
tehillian, or pre-historic elephant, or  
mastodon, so was the so-called Keeley  
Motor to this monstrous invention of  
cunning and cupidity which our sub-  
sidized banks and other bonded and  
bountied capitalists have imposed upon  
us.

Keeley claimed to have given us a  
"sound" motor, as the financial char-  
latans claim to give us a "sound" cur-  
rency; and as he fiddled while he rifled  
the pockets of his gaping dupes, so  
these charlatans have all their organs  
grinding at once, while they fill their  
pockets to the music.

They who denounced Keeley and his  
"sound" motor as arrant swindlers, were  
abused as stupid ignoramuses, and  
were overwhelmed with much learned  
bosh on the properties of sound and the  
cumulative force of vibration;—just as  
they who seek to expose this monetary  
imposture and its Keeleys are called  
fools, while the organs grind out a deal  
of learned bran and east wind that are  
very filling for empty noddies.

Keeley's musical notes, however, did  
not pay near so well as the so-called  
national bank notes. Keeley was not  
so brazen as the "other fellows." See:  
these fellows induce government to de-  
monetize silver first and deprive the  
people of its free and unlimited coin-  
age; then the Treasury demonetizes sil-  
ver coin and gives these fellows nothing  
but gold for coin; then, to keep up  
the supply of gold and withdraw green-  
backs, and other legal-tender Treasury  
notes, as well as silver coin, the stand-  
ing national debt must be increased by  
issues of U. S. bonds to buy gold.

A great necessity for currency being  
thus created and a vast field being  
cleared of all competitors, in march the  
charlatans, or potent-bank men, with  
their green-goods, guaranteed by the  
U. S. Treasury. That is, if the note is  
not redeemed by anybody else, WE  
WILL PAY ON OUR LOSSES!

Government doesn't retire from the  
banking business! No! It makes it  
self and the people's credit and money  
subsidiary to the private banking busi-  
ness of the so-called national banks.  
It issues them, say, U. S. bonds, bear-  
ing 4 per cent. interest per annum, for  
\$1,000,000; upon the deposit of these in  
the Treasury, merely as a security, the  
Treasury lends (see Hill bill) \$1,000,000  
in bank-notes to the bank or banks,  
FOR NOTHING. These are lent, on  
sure security, to the people at not less  
than 6 per cent., and often more, per  
year. The government, meanwhile,  
pays them full interest in gold on their  
deposit of untaxed bonds.

And thus the American people, in-  
stead of their own currency (as former-  
ly), are to have a wholly borrowed cur-  
rency, consisting of their own notes, in-  
deed, and good only because they guar-  
antee them, upon which they must pay  
at least 10 per cent. interest (on the  
bonds deposited in the Treasury and  
the notes issued) a year, or \$100,000 a  
year on every \$1,000,000 of borrowed  
currency; or \$200,000,000 a year on a  
volume of currency which must be at  
least \$2,000,000,000 to enable us to get  
on at all, unless we return to primitive

barter. Is everybody but the sharpers  
asleep?

This \$200,000,000, or may be \$400,000,000  
a year, is what the Hill bill is played  
for. The gamblers have heretofore suc-  
ceeded by their very audacity, and they  
are now passing all bounds in the rap-  
acity and impudence of their de-  
mands. If they were in the position  
to cry "Stand and deliver! Your money,  
or your life!" they could not be more  
grasping, or more insolent and over-  
bearing.

### THE PRODUCTION OF MONEY—METAL.

If the costs of production fix the  
value of gold, then Alaskan gold should  
be very valuable indeed, if we consider  
the lives lost, the men disabled for  
life, the intense sufferings of mind and  
body incurred, the many who fail to  
get any return for time, labor and  
money expended, and the anguish of  
those at home on account of the pros-  
pectors. But Alaskan gold brings no  
more nor less than African, or Califor-  
nian, or South American gold. In fact,  
it is so much money, 25.8 grains to the  
dollar, the moment produced, wherever  
produced, no matter how much it cost  
to produce, and no matter in what  
quantity produced, nor whether at a  
profit or loss to the miners or finders.

Nor will it do to say that it is the  
average cost of production that fixes  
the value of gold and silver, as in other  
productions. There is too much chance  
in gold and silver mining for the ele-  
ment of cost to have anything to do  
with it essentially. It is not at all like  
producing a crop of wheat, or a drove  
of cattle, a flock of sheep, so much  
wool or cotton cloth, or steam-en-  
gines, or steel rails, or railroad ties,  
or other commodities, wherein one can  
pretty definitely calculate, within cer-  
tain limits, what a prudent investment  
of so much time, labor and capital will  
produce, to compete in the markets for  
a price. Mining for the precious metals  
is the most uncertain of speculating be-  
cause its production is so utterly be-  
yond forecast. It is a lottery; a gam-  
bling venture; where neither industry  
nor skill, nor even rascality can count  
for anything. But it is very fascinat-  
ing to many for its possibilities. The  
value of the product is fixed at a  
high rate in advance; it has no competi-  
tion; has to seek no market or buy-  
er, but is itself its own price, for it  
is money, cash or production. The fact  
that some mines, practically inexhaus-  
tible for gold or silver, producing a  
grade of ore that pays, may be run on  
business principles and methods for  
some years, or many years, does not af-  
fect the truth of the proposition that  
mining is a game of chance, a lottery  
with a few alluring prizes, a gambling  
venture that often swallows up the  
gamblers and their fortunes, with no  
returns.

The uniform testimony of experienced  
miners and students of the history of  
mining, is that the monetary value of  
gold and silver, or of either, hardly  
represents a tithe of the aggregate loss  
and cost of seeking and mining them.  
There are few of us that cannot con-  
tribute evidence to the same effect;  
and if silver metal, as a commodity, has  
fallen in value, it is not on account of  
production, but because it has been de-  
monetized, deprived of its chief func-  
tion and value and its unlimited de-  
mand, and BECAUSE OF THE  
SCARCITY OF MONEY AND CUR-  
RENCY THAT REDUCES THE  
VALUE OF ALL THINGS SAVE  
MONEY.

### PURE ELECTIONS FIRST.

Before we transfer the election of U.  
S. Senators from the Legislatures of  
the States to the direct vote of the peo-  
ple, let us first be sure of honest nom-  
inations, pure elections, and true re-  
turns. Let us look before we ere we  
leap. There is no good of jumping out  
of the frying pan into the fire. And  
this is precisely what will probably  
happen. Neither our nominations, nor  
our elections, by the people, are satis-  
factory and above suspicion. How was  
McKinley nominated for President in  
the Republican party? By the pur-  
chase of colored and other Southern  
Republican delegates to St. Louis—de-  
legates who never backed their nomi-  
nation by a single State or a single  
elector in the ensuing election. How  
was he elected? By Hanna-mills that  
ground out bogus voters and ballots in  
Ohio and every other State where they  
were needed to vote down the people.

U. S. Senators elected by the people  
will bring into our State elections all  
the bribery and corruption, all the  
fraud and outrage, now characteristic  
of Presidential elections. The people  
will either be cheated in the nomina-  
tions or in the elections, or both, un-  
less some supervision of elections be  
provided that will be impartial, effi-  
cient and incompatible, and unless  
every nomination for an important of-  
fice, or delegate, or elector, be by pop-  
ular or party vote, with like supervi-  
sion. Perhaps, A REGISTRATION OF  
VOTES, compulsory or voluntary, if  
provided and properly manned, might  
be a check on cheating in the ballots.  
But some check on frauds at the polls  
must be provided before the election of  
Federal Senators be committed to them,  
or the results will be as bad as now, if  
not worse.

And let it always be remembered  
that in framing all election-laws, that  
the important thing in any election is  
the nomination, as the election is no  
more, and can be no more (except in a  
rare case of general revolt against party),  
than a confirmation of the nomina-  
tion. All the selecting, in so far as

either, or any, party is concerned, is  
in the nominating of the candidate.

Of course, if pure and honorable gen-  
tlemen be made election-officers, all the  
main difficulties are remedied at once,  
as rascally results, under any election-  
laws, must have rascally operators.  
But there is the difficulty. Public opin-  
ion has no effect in preventing known  
rascally appointments for foreseen dirty  
work. But these rascals can be re-  
strained to a great degree by super-  
visors of election, or registrars of votes,  
selected by a sworn grand jury, chosen  
by lot, to choose the best men, who  
must act, if not disabled.

### DON'T SELL INDEPENDENCE.

The people of Tarboro, N. C., after a  
full discussion and consideration of the  
matter, have decided on the town  
ownership and operation of its public  
franchises, at least so far as these are  
developed, and will petition the North  
Carolina Legislature for authority to  
issue the necessary bonds for the purpose.

This is a common-sense conclusion to  
which towns and cities generally are  
rapidly tending, despite the power and  
influence of private capital and its or-  
ganized combinations and aggregations.  
There is nothing communistic, nor  
socialistic (in an adverse sense) in  
municipal control of these franchises,  
as everyone who enjoys their benefits  
will have to pay for them justly; but  
the rates are under the common con-  
trol, all profits will be for the common  
weal and all necessary improvements  
can be made as required by the pub-  
lic necessities, or convenience.

The great point, however (generally  
overlooked), is that the town, or city,  
and its people thus preserve their free-  
dom and independence, which are fre-  
quently lost in some ill-understood or  
delusive contract with a cunning cor-  
poration and its attorneys. When a  
city and its people buy a whistle by  
giving away something which cost them  
little or nothing, but which may be  
worth much, then or later, it is said  
for them to wake up some morning and  
find that they have paid enormously too  
much for their whistle, while, in effect,  
they have placed themselves, in impor-  
tant matters, under the mastery of a  
corporation which is ruled by strangers,  
may be enemies, and who certainly  
will sacrifice city and people without  
hesitation to what they consider their  
paramount interests everywhere else.

Public franchises, too, as well as all  
the property and interests in or near  
a thriving town or city, increase pro-  
digiously in value, by what Henry  
George terms "the unearned in-  
crement," caused by the expansion of  
its limits, the growth of its population,  
the multiplication and expansion of in-  
dustries, enterprises, business, &c., be-  
sides other causes co-operating and  
developing with these, in public improve-  
ments of every kind, Federal, State and  
local.

In any case, a public franchise should  
only be let on a lease, reasonably and  
fairly limited, with no obscure or am-  
biguous clauses. Better hasten slowly  
in progressive development, than too  
late discover that more haste has re-  
sulted in less speed.

### FOR THE TRUTH.

Writing to the Corinthians, St. Paul  
says, speaking of himself and Apollos:  
"We both hunger and thirst, and are  
naked, and are buffeted, and have no  
certain dwelling-place; and labor,  
working with our own hands." And  
in various places St. Paul asserts that  
he has supported himself by his own  
labor. Yet he fully recognizes that the  
laborer is worthy of his hire, and he  
writes:

"Do you not know that they which  
minister about holy things live of the  
things of the temple? and they which  
wait at the altar are partakers with the  
altar? Even so hath the Lord ordained  
that they which preach the gospel should  
live of the gospel. But I have used none  
of these things; neither have I written  
these things, that it should be so done  
unto me."

But to work for their living was a  
small part of what the first ministers  
of Christ had to undergo. St. Paul  
says: "Five times received I forty  
stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten  
of rods, once was I stoned, thrice I  
suffered shipwreck, a night and a day  
I have been in the deep; in journeyings  
often, in perils of waters, in perils of  
robbers, in perils by mine own country-  
men, in perils by the heathen, in perils  
in the city, in perils in the wilderness,  
in perils in the sea, in perils among  
false brethren; in weariness and pain-  
fulness, in watchings often, in hunger  
and thirst, in fastings often, in cold  
and nakedness."

And consider who Paul was: his  
ability, learning and great character.  
General Miles, over his own signature,  
says he has overwhelming proof of the  
"embalmed beef" furnished the army,  
but also that the canned meat was the  
residue after the "extract of beef," or  
"meat juice," had been separated from  
it. This is in line with the statement  
made by Mr. Marshall, of Chicago, a re-  
tired meat-canner.

The Army Bill (for 100,000 men) has  
passed the House, with an amendment  
authorizing the President to reduce  
the force to 50,000 men. The amend-  
ment is no good, except with a Demo-  
cratic and Constitutional President,  
who would veto the bill, if he had the  
chance to do so. The bill has yet to pass  
the Senate, and we still hope it will be  
amended in important particulars. If,  
however, it shall pass substantially as  
it is, and the Paris Treaty be also rat-  
ified flatly, our liberties will be put at  
once between the upper and the

neither millstones, with no hope save in  
the people at the polls next year. That  
will prove a forlorn hope, we fear, un-  
less the people arouse in time to a full  
sense of their danger and that of the  
country, and put in effect some efficient  
means to protect ballot-boxes, counts  
and returns from fraud.

Among recent wrecks, a notable one  
was that of a canal-boat, in which five  
lives were lost. It is customary to  
mock at the dangers of canal-boat  
travel. But this was a steam-canal  
boat, from New York, which, by some  
accident, ran on the rocks off Nor-  
walk, Connecticut, and sank,—five  
persons, including a woman, who were  
on her and an accompanying boat, be-  
ing drowned. As canal-boats now do  
not confine themselves to "the raging  
canal," the warnings must be more re-  
spectful in their allusions and re-  
marks.

Recently, at Boston, the Grand Army  
of the Republic buried, with all the  
honors, the remains of John Buck, of  
Virginia, an ex-Confederate who had  
resided in the city some years. Such  
attentions and courtesies as this are  
proper and gracious, honorable to all  
concerned, and should be gratefully re-  
cognized. Amelities of this kind be-  
tween brave men who have fought their  
quarrel out to the end are just and  
beautiful testimonials of a mutual re-  
spect for an American manhood that  
was neither forfeited nor lowered by an  
honest difference of opinion.

Suppose that France had proceeded to  
making a treaty with England after the  
surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown,  
leaving Washington and the United  
States Congress wholly out of the ne-  
gotiations, and England, transferring  
her sovereignty over these colonies, or  
States, to France? Suppose that the  
General Assembly, or States General,  
of France, had been convened to ratify  
this treaty, and that in this discussion  
a French Senator had referred to  
Washington, as Senator Platt, of N. Y.,  
referred to Aguinaldo the other day in  
the Senate? We quote what Platt said,  
only substituting the name of Wash-  
ington for that of Aguinaldo: "Wash-  
ington is in arms. He is using arms  
furnished him by France. Whom else  
than France is he in arms against? The  
ratification of this treaty will give  
France the right to say to Washing-  
ton: 'We are in control of these col-  
onies, or States. Attack us if you dare!'  
In a short time the defiance of our au-  
thority will melt away, and a govern-  
ment will be established in those is-  
lands immeasurably superior to any that  
Washington could possibly make." As  
this attitude on the part of France to-  
ward us would have been intolerably  
base, so it is now on our part toward  
the Philippines.

The Police Justice of Richmond sent  
a young man to jail recently for 15  
days for stealing a newspaper from a  
subscriber's door. To some this may  
seem a heavy penalty for a light of-  
fense; but that is to misapprehend the  
matter. The newspaper costs but a few  
cents, but it is as much the property of  
the purchaser or subscriber as if it  
were a diamond and cost  
many dollars. The fact that it  
lies at its owner's door is a case of  
necessity, or convenience, in delivery,  
and its exposure thus is in reliance on  
the common honesty of passers-by. If  
this reliance fails, the circulation of the  
paper suffers, the people cannot get  
their paper promptly, or there are cost  
and difficulty in arranging a securer  
delivery.

It is not much to insist that this mode  
of paper-delivery should be protected.  
It is for public-benefit—for the good of  
all; and even the professional thief  
might well spare the citizen his morn-  
ing news-sheet. But this petty form of  
stealing is very frequent in Richmond  
(as it is not rare here), and exceedingly  
annoying; and Justice Crutchfield, of  
Richmond, is to be commended for  
making a stern example of the culprit  
brought before him. It was a great  
pity for the youth and his friends; but  
he brought it on himself by breaking a  
great commandment on a small tem-  
ptation. If it be a salutary warning to  
others, and prove a protection to the  
subscribers to newspapers, the sentence  
will vindicate itself.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

#### IN THE IMPERIAL WAY.

[Pittsburg Post.]

The army bill as it passed the House,  
increasing the standing army to 100,  
000 men, is a distinct advance on the  
imperialistic line. There is no need of  
a standing army of this size unless the  
conquest of the Philippines is proposed,  
and in that event it will be none too  
large. The military authorities can dis-  
pose of 100,000 men in the West Indies  
and Asia as matters stand. It is true  
the President is invested with the dis-  
cretion of reducing the standing army  
to 60,000 men, but the general judg-  
ment is that this power will not be ex-  
ercised. The temptation to hold on to  
all you have got and call for more is  
one that lingers in the military mind  
as well as with the power that appoints.  
No President gets too much patronage.  
He has always friends seeking place.  
To officer a standing army of 100,000  
will require 2,500 appointments from  
civil life. Every man who voted for  
the bill is sure of a quota. They will  
be made on the disastrous Alger plan.  
The bill went through by a nearly party  
vote—six Republicans voting against it  
and four Democrats in favor. Some  
commotion was created by an attempt  
of Amos Cummings, of New York, to  
have a proviso attached to the bill to  
prevent the use of United States troops  
to put down strikes or labor riots ex-  
cept upon the written application of  
the Governor of the State. Mr. Cum-  
mings declared that he offered the re-  
solution in the interest of organized  
labor, and that "everything indicated  
that the army would be used to op-  
press organized labor if the oppor-  
tunity offered or corporate capital de-  
manded it." The Cummings amend-  
ment was defeated by a party vote—93  
Democrats for it and 123 Republicans  
against.

The fate of the bill is uncertain in  
the Senate. It may be amended limit-

ing the army to 50,000 men and giving  
the President power to increase it to  
100,000. It is freely declared that the  
Algerized administration will never be  
able to secure recruits to raise the  
regular army to 100,000. There must be  
conscription or tremendous bounties  
of \$500 or \$1,000 for each volunteer, as at  
the close of the civil war.

### FRAUD IN THE QUAKER CITY.

[Washington Post.]

Nine Philadelphia citizens issued on  
Monday last a statement, over their  
eminently respectable names, in which  
they solicit contributions to a fund to  
be used for the prosecution of frauds  
in the election of November, 1893. The  
fraud cry is not a novelty in any city.  
It is the usual and last resort of a de-  
feated party in a close and hard-fought  
campaign. This cry has often been  
raised in Philadelphia, for, in spite of  
the immense Republican majority in  
that city, there are factional fights  
which enter into campaigns and se-  
riously affect the prospects of local  
candidates.

The present outcry against fraud in  
Philadelphia has a sustained force that  
is unprecedented. It began on the day  
after the election, and there has been  
no let-up. Facts have been brought to  
light which seem to indicate that the  
election in question was a carnival of  
political rascality. The statement is-  
sued by the organization which pro-  
poses to hunt the rascals down con-  
tains some remarkable assertions. For  
instance, it says: "Some of our most  
respected judges have stated that, in  
their opinion, 25 per cent. of the vote  
counted in Philadelphia at the Novem-  
ber election was fraudulent." The com-  
mittee of citizens further state that  
they have "overwhelming evidence that  
at that time the very gravest crimes  
were perpetrated against the purity of  
the ballot," and that it is doubtful "if  
ever before in the history of our city  
was fraud so widespread and unblush-  
ing."

It would seem to the disinterested  
outsider that the situation furnishes an  
opportunity for beneficent city on  
the part of the District Attorney.

### THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The Legislature of the State of Mis-  
souri has passed resolutions instructing  
the Senators and Representatives from  
that State to vote for the election of  
United States Senators by the people.  
The agitation for such a change in  
the manner of electing United States  
Senators has received emphasis from  
the history of the last three weeks. In  
almost every State which has been  
called upon to elect a United States  
Senator, deadlocks have arisen, in  
which trading and jobbery have been  
openly charged, and in nearly every one  
of which the candidates are men of  
immense wealth, most of them incap-  
able of being elected road commissioner  
in the districts in which they live. Yet  
by the use of money and other ex-  
traneous means, they have been en-  
abled to get standing among the  
members of State legislatures, and  
forming into rings and cliques, block  
the progress of legislation, giving the  
people a terrible lesson of political de-  
generacy and demoralization. Charges  
of bribery have been openly made in  
several instances, and in one case the  
Speaker of the House of Representa-  
tives was forced to resign his position  
because of disclosures about his ac-  
ceptance of money.

### Joseph Brown.

#### Embroideries.

Some merchants of like cali-  
bre might be satisfied with  
present sales. No so with us,  
for we expect these coming  
days to be prolific of large in-  
creases. There's preparation  
enough to justify it, and one  
should see the extent of the  
gathering.

#### Spring

#### Vests.

A goodly showing at right  
prices. White, Ecru, Colors,  
Mixtures.

#### 40

#### Inch

#### India Linen.

Very fortunate buying en-  
ables us to offer, as Tuesday's  
bonanza, 500 yards 40-inch  
India Linen, worth 8 cents the  
yard, at 5.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock.  
In no offering of the past  
have we seen larger money's  
worth. Not even excepting  
last Summer's record breakers.

#### Substantial

#### Gains

Have so far marked the  
year's business.  
Our further effort is to en-  
large your response to the  
Brown stocks.

#### No Sunday Advertising.

Joseph Brown, 220 Main St.

### HAMS!

P. T. George Westphalia Hams...15c. lb.  
Virginia Hams...12c. lb.  
Best Baltimore Hams...10c. lb.  
Taylor's Prepared Ham...14c. lb.  
California Ham...7c. lb.  
Coke and Seale, Everything guaran-  
teed as represented.

### VIRGINIA GROCERY CO"

D. PENDER, MANAGER.

Both Phones 462. 65 New Market Square.

#### STENCIL CUTTERS,

Rubber and Steel Stamps,  
Railroad, Hotel, Baggage  
and Brass Checks, Seals,  
Badges, Stationers' Stamp  
Inks, Pads, Daters, etc.

#### PHENIX

Stamp and Stencil Works,  
Job Printers,

Cor. Nivison and Church Sts.

# L. H. WHITEHURST,

SUCCESSOR TO

## Whitehurst & Dozier,

Respectfully announces to his friends and  
the public generally that he will be open  
in a few days at the

### OLD STAND.

No. 336 Main St.,

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

# DRY GOODS

—AND—

## NOTIONS,

AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ARTICLE  
USUALLY KEPT IN A

## First-Class Dry Goods House.

I also desire to state that my aim shall  
be in the future as in the past to please  
my friends and customers, to whom I  
take this method of returning my grate-  
ful acknowledgments for the patronage  
extended to me throughout the long  
years I have been engaged in the dry  
goods business, covering a period of  
twenty-six years.

# L. H. WHITEHURST,

Successor to WHITEHURST & DOZIER.

Feb-4-99.

336 MAIN STREET.

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